

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

❖ 1901 --- 1902 ❖





























THE  
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Volume II



June, 1901 to May, 1902

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
The Brown Alumni Magazine Co.  
BROWN UNIVERSITY

1902







# THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



VOL. II

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JANUARY, 1902

No. 6

**P**RESIDENT FAUNCE has made arrangements for one southern and one western trip this winter, in order to attend the alumni dinners in several cities and at the same time to meet engagements to deliver addresses in other colleges. He will spend the week of January 19-26 at the University of Virginia, and on his way back will visit the alumni in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, returning in time for the alumni dinner in Boston, which will be held at Young's Hotel, Wednesday, January 29. During the week of March 9-16, President Faunce will lecture and preach at the University of Chicago, at which time the Chicago alumni will hold their annual reunion. On the way home he will visit the alumni of Cleveland and Pittsburg and will deliver addresses at the University of Michigan and Bryn Mawr College.



PRESIDENT FAUNCE  
(Photograph by Horton Bros., Providence)

## Coöperation Between Brown and School of Design

The corporation and faculty of Brown University have agreed with the authorities of the Rhode Island School of Design

upon a plan of co-operation in accordance with which certain courses at the Rhode Island School of Design will be open to students of Brown University and will be counted as qualifications for a degree.

The three courses thus far opened,

devised to meet the needs of the departments of the fine arts and drawing, are chiefly courses in drawing. One is an elementary course in that subject consisting of work in drawing for two hours a week and open to all candidates for a degree. A second course is in architectural drawing and the third is a course supplementary to the first year's work in the history of art. This latter course is intended to cultivate appreciation of the technical features of works of architecture, sculpture and painting.

Students from the Rhode Island School of Design may be admitted to any class in Brown University for which they are found to be prepared and a special course in the history of art is to be given to the students of the Rhode Island School of Design by Professor Poland of Brown University.

## Accessions to the Herbarium

A number of years ago the Herbarium was greatly

enriched by the gift of many valuable botanical specimens from C. M. Brownell of Hartford, Conn. Within a short time it has received a further addition of 207 sheets of plants amassed by the same collector. They are particularly valuable owing to the remote localities from which they are derived, such as Newfoundland, Cape Breton, the West Indian Islands and Peru. The specimens are in most cases ample and well-select-

ed. The number of species is, as often happens, in excess of the sheets. The South American plants are mostly undetermined, but the university is well provided with literature for determining them.

These supplementary plants are the gift of Francis E. Brownell, through Ernest H. Brownell of the class of 1888, for several years instructor in mechanical engineering in the university.



### Vesper Services

A series of mid-week vesper services will be held in Sayles Memorial Hall at five o'clock on successive Thursday afternoons, beginning January 9th. This will be the second series of such services. The first series was held last winter and proved to be very interesting to a large number of people. Indeed, at some of the services it was impossible for many who came to the hall to gain admittance. It is hoped that the second series will be no less interesting and attractive than the first. The list of preachers for the series is as follows:

Professor Francis G. Peabody, D. D. . . . . January 9.  
 Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D. . . . . January 16.  
 Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D. . . . . January 23.  
 Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D. . . . . January 30.  
 Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D. . . . . February 6.  
 Rev. Orrin P. Gifford, D. D. . . . . February 13.  
 Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D. . . . . February 20.  
 President W. H. P. Faunce, D. D. . . . . February 27.

The music at all the services will be by the university chapel choir under the direction of Professor Ashton.



### Memorial Gift to the University

A bust of Gardner Colby, a trustee of the university from 1855 to 1879, has recently been presented to the university by his grandson, Gardner Colby of the class of 1887, a member of the board of trustees since 1896. The bust is in marble and is the work of Franklin Simmons, an American sculptor of note, well-known in Providence, where many of his works are to be seen. Mr. Simmons has now for many years been a resident of Rome. Mr. Simmons's bust of Mr. Colby is a distinct addition to the memorials possessed by the university. It was formerly the property of Gardner R. Colby, son of

Gardner Colby, and was bequeathed by him to his son, the donor.

Gardner Colby was a business man who was much interested in promoting educational work. Besides having been one of the trustees of Brown University from 1855 to 1879, the time of his death, he was for many years a trustee of Newton Theological Institution, serving as its treasurer from 1844 to 1868. In 1865 he became a trustee of Waterville College, Waterville, Maine, which, in 1867, changed its name to Colby University in his honor. To all three of these institutions of learning he contributed largely. The total amount of his benefactions to Colby University exceeded \$200,000. To Brown he gave more or less during his lifetime and by his will he bequeathed \$50,000 to the permanent endowment of the university.



**Mr. Lincoln's Generous Offer** Some years ago Mr. William E. Lincoln, '68, published a handsome and substantial volume in memory of his father, Professor John Larkin Lincoln, than whom there never was a better loved instructor in Brown University. Mr. Lincoln offered the book to any student of Professor Lincoln's who desired it, and he now generously renews the offer in the note which follows. The volume is one which every Brown man who travelled the Appian Way with Professor Lincoln ought to have. Mr. Lincoln (whose address is 815 Amberson Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,) says:

"It may be that some who were students of my father, Professor John L. Lincoln, have not received a copy of his writings, which I published in his memory a few years ago. I would be glad to send a copy to such of his pupils as have not received one, if they will send name and address and year of graduation."



### Laboratory of Metallography

The microscopical analysis of metals is just coming to be recognized as a valuable adjunct to the chemical and physical tests which have hitherto been applied to ascertain the properties of metals for engineering purposes. The subject is, therefore, a comparatively new one and as yet is taught



in but few colleges in the United States. Brown is one of the first to take up this new and important line of investigation.

The laboratory is located in a room adjoining the university drawing rooms on the top floor of University Hall. It is well equipped. It is provided with two machines for polishing metal specimens and an excellent Leitz microscope and accessories, including eye pieces and illuminating devices for the examination of them. The laboratory is also provided with a camera for use with the microscope, a thermo-electric pyrometer for the measurement of high temperatures, a lantern slide apparatus, etc. Adjoining the laboratory is a dark room which affords opportunity for photographic work in connection with the study of metallography. The dark room is also used for making lantern slides. The work in metallography is in charge of Professor Kenerson.



#### Biblical Research Club Meetings

The Biblical Research Club in the university announces the following meetings for the remainder of the year :

Jan. 14. Biblical Facts at the Basis of a Theory of Biblical Inspiration.

PROF. IRVING F. WOOD, Smith College.

Feb. 11. The Apocrypha.

Papers by Members of the Club.

March 11. The Decipherment of Ancient Inscriptions.

PROF. CHARLES F. KENT, Yale University.

April 8. Annual Address.

REV. NEWMAN SMYTH, D. D., New Haven, Conn.

With the exception of the meeting of February eleventh the meetings will be held in Manning Hall. That meeting will be conducted in the Biblical Seminary room in Sayles Hall.



#### Sigma Xi Meeting

Some months ago mention was made in these columns of the establishment at Brown of a chapter of the Sigma Xi, representing and encouraging scientific scholarship and "zealous research." Numbering as it does among its members almost the whole scientific faculty and many of the best of the graduate

students, this chapter already gives promise of an exceptionally bright future and bids fair to offer to its members not only a pleasant but also a most valuable opportunity to keep in touch with each other and with thinkers in other colleges.

The first meeting of the year was held on the evening of Wednesday, November 20, in the lecture room of Wilson Hall, and was a "physics night," planned and addressed by members from that department. Four illustrated talks were presented; the first on "The Stability of Vibrations," by Professor Carl Barus; the second on "Electromagnetic Vibrations," by Professor A. de F. Palmer; the third on "The Behavior of an Arc in a Magnetic Field," by Professor A. E. Watson; and the last on "Certain Experiments with Soap Films," by Mr. H. N. Davis, a graduate student in the department.

In addition to those of a business nature, of which two have already been found necessary, at least two more meetings are planned for the remainder of the year, the first a public gathering for which it is hoped that a lecture on liquid air can be arranged, and the second, the annual initiation dinner, at which there will be as usual an address by some prominent scientist.



#### Meeting of Harkness Classical Society

The December meeting of the Harkness Classical Society was addressed by Professor Minton Warren, for many years professor of Latin in Johns Hopkins University, now professor of Latin in Harvard University.

Professor Warren spoke at some length of the advantages for study afforded by the American school at Rome. He urged upon his hearers the inspiration that comes from contact with actual records from the past and the many opportunities to enlarge the horizon of our knowledge of classical antiquity. He dwelt upon one idea in order to dispel it, the idea that "all the returns are in" from the classical past. "The reason why I took up the study of Latin," said the speaker, "was the conviction that there were so many things yet to be found out. The longer

I study the more I find to warrant that first notion."

His lecture proper was entitled "Chips from a Latin Workshop." It consisted largely of a presentation of results reached by himself and his pupils in matters of palaeography and etymology. His use of the inscription recently found in the Forum on a stele at the so-called grave of Romulus was an excellent proof of the constant appearance of new light upon old and perplexing questions.

#### For the Library at Pembroke Hall

The sum of \$300 has recently been given to the Women's College for the purchase of books for the library at Pembroke Hall. The gift

was made through the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women.

#### Chapel Soloists

During the latter part of the fall term the daily chapel exercises were diversified on Monday mornings by the introduction of solos by prominent church singers of Providence. Among those who sang were Miss Jennie Hunter, contralto of the Central Baptist Church; Mr. William L. Sweet, baritone of the Beneficent Congregational Church; Miss Helen Greene, soprano of the Central Baptist Church, and Miss Carolyn Boyan of Boston, contralto of Grace Church, Providence.

## Chronicle of the Campus

### A Dormitory Entertainment

A dormitory entertainment was given in Maxcy Hall, Saturday evening, December 9, under the supervision of Andrew L. Frazer, '02, "head" of Maxcy Hall. It was participated in only by students rooming in the dormitory and proved to be a very enjoyable occasion. The program consisted of solos and duets, readings and selections from a graphophone. Another entertainment will probably be given during the winter term.

### Hockey League

Harvard has joined the Intercollegiate Hockey Association and will take part in the games this winter. The association now includes Yale, Princeton, Brown, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Harvard, each one of whom will play one game with every other team.

Brown and Yale, the two leading teams of last year, both expect to turn out teams up to the standard of those of last season. Yale, however, has lost three of her best men—Cox, captain and cover-point; Bronson, the star forward, and Smith, who played such a remarkable game at goal last year.

While Brown is much weakened in the defence by the loss of Chase, Steere

and Slocum, the abundance of new material promises to fill these positions in an acceptable manner. McKinney, who was a member of the '99 team, is back this year and will prove a strong player, especially on the defence.

The team is handicapped by not having a good place to practice. What is needed is a rink on Lincoln Field. Every other college in the league has such a rink.

Following is the

#### LEAGUE SCHEDULE

January	15,	Yale vs. Princeton.
"	18,	Columbia vs. Harvard.
"	25,	Yale vs. Brown.
February	7,	Columbia vs. Princeton.
"	12,	Princeton vs. Brown.
"	15,	Yale vs. Harvard.
"	25,	Brown vs. Columbia.
March	1,	Princeton vs. Harvard.
"	6,	Columbia vs. Yale.

All games at St. Nicholas rink, New York. Extra series of three games between highest two teams.

### George F. Andrews Prize

George F. Andrews, Brown '92, has renewed his offer of a prize for the best essay on some subject in English or American literature. It was offered last year for the first time and although all the essays submitted had merit, the committee felt obliged to decide that none was good enough to receive so large



a prize—one hundred and fifty dollars. In view of this fact the donor has decided, after consultation with the English department, to offer the prize again, but to reduce it to one hundred dollars. The reduction in the money value of the prize carries with it some modification of the standard of merit which must be reached by at least one essay if the prize is to be awarded.

#### Brown vs. Yale

The Yale baseball schedule for 1902 has been published and shows three games with Brown, as usual. The dates are: April 30 at New Haven; May 10 and 24 at Providence. Football draws, as a rule, such small crowds in Providence that it is difficult to get a "big" college eleven here, but baseball pays, and thus Yale plays two out of three games every season with Brown in this city.

#### Musical Clubs

The musical clubs have been on an extended concert trip in the South during the holiday season. Their engagements follow:

December	24,	Columbia, S. C.
"	26,	Augusta, Ga.
"	27,	Columbus, Ga.
"	28,	Columbus, Ga.
"	30,	Washington, N. C.
"	31,	Newport News, Va.
January	1,	Farmville, Va.
"	2,	Staunton, Va.
"	3,	Harrisonburg, Va.

#### Freshman Numerals

The freshman numerals committee, consisting of the executive committee of the class, together with the captain and manager of the team, has awarded the "1905" to the following men: Captain Ingalls, Manager Otis, Sheldon, Foulder, Matthews, Wilcox, Colter, Meredith, Brown, Taylor, Keene, Hinds, Damon, Marble and Gordon. The contract for the sweaters has been awarded to Webb, '05. A hat, much like that of last year's 'varsity, will be given to each of the fifteen men.

#### The Chapel Choir

The following are the names of those chosen for the year's chapel choir: First tenors—Cross, '05, Fletcher, '05, Heydon, '04, Powers, '02, Schloss, '04; second tenors—Lent, Sp., Moffat, '03, Paige, '02, Reese, '02; first basses—

Currier, '02, Eddy, '03, Turner, '03, Ward, '02, H. W. White, '02; second basses—E. Appleton, '04, Harkness, '05, Innis, '02, Sherwood, '04, H. J. White, '02. Gene W. Ware, '05, has been appointed organist.

#### "1904"

The sophomore numerals committee, consisting of President Hunt, Manager Sandager, Captain Gallison, C. S. Hascall and H. Metcalf, has awarded the right to wear the "1904" to the following members of the class football team: Captain Gallison, Ripley, Atwell, Raymond, Hart, Stevens, Hunt, Sandager, Mackie, Greenleaf, McIntyre, Allen and Clough.

#### Football Outlook

Of the men who played in the Dartmouth game, Greene is the only one who will graduate next June. Captain Bates, who did not participate, owing to injuries, will also graduate. Johnson is a graduate student and if he returns next year is eligible to play. Of the other men who played against Dartmouth three are '03 men, five are '04, and six are freshmen. Most of the substitutes belong to the lower classes. Thus it would seem on paper that there will be a good nucleus about which to build a winning team for next year.

#### Gift to Pembroke

Asa Messer Gammell, Esq., Brown '41, has presented to the Women's College sixteen volumes of a series of books entitled "Famous Composers and their Music." At the same time Mr. Gammell made a gift of a sum of money to buy other books.

#### Pembroke Dramatics

The Women's College Dramatic Association has elected these officers:

President—Amy J. Cook, '02.

Vice-President—Florence Brandenburg, '02.

Secretary and Treasurer—Esther D. Griswold, '02.

#### Tennis Championship

The final match for the tennis championship in doubles was to have been played between Chaffee and Hill and Leland and Joslin. Joslin, however, was compelled to be absent and Chaffee and Hill won by default.



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## ADVISORY BOARD

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JANUARY, 1902

## CLASS SECRETARIES

Since the inauguration of Dr. Faunce as president of the university a promising attempt has been made to increase the effectiveness of the class secretary system. Meetings of these potentially important officers have been held and at one such meeting a committee was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of a graduate's magazine—with the result that the ALUMNI MONTHLY was established.

To some class secretaries the MONTHLY owes a debt of gratitude for an occasional contribution of personal items, but it may be said without undue frankness that these contributions have been few and far between. What is desirable from every point of view is a system of regular contributions from

each and every secretary. Certainly it is not too much to expect a few items once or twice a year from the permanent scribe of every class. The magazine would profit from a regular influx of this kind, its readers would be gratified and the office of secretary would take on more than the perfunctory character which, in too many instances, it now possesses.

At Harvard University the class secretaries have a permanent organization. They hold regular meetings and each year dine the latest comer to their ranks and instruct him in the requirements of his position. They send unfailing news-letters to the *Graduates' Magazine* and take pains to get into touch with every man in every class. Thus a class of recent graduation, with several hundred members, has learned through its secretary the whereabouts of all excepting two of its men. The secretaries issue occasional news-letters on their own account to their classmates, and by reason of their energy the *Graduates' Magazine* is able to maintain a very full and valuable alumni news department.

The BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY would be glad to see the system that has already been begun at Brown enlarged and intensified. There might be, as at Harvard, a secretary of the secretaries, to provide efficient management for the scheme. There certainly should be a desire on the part of each class to have itself well-represented in the news pages of the MONTHLY through the medium of a wide-awake and willing secretary.

## OUR ATHLETIC RULES

Various causes, among them the lack of success of the university football team last fall, have contributed to a certain dissatisfaction with the athletic rules now in force at Brown. These rules, a reader of the MONTHLY affirms on another page of this issue, are impracticable, unfair and impossible of honest

enforcement. With a portion of his complaint we are in sympathy, but we find it difficult to agree with his conclusions. The MONTHLY believes that even if the exclusion from a university team of a player who belongs to a "semi-professional" or wholly professional summer nine works that particular player an injustice, it is nevertheless not only wise but necessary to sacrifice him for the good of the university. If we let down the bars to the "poor but worthy" student, he may be followed in by a crowd of likewise poor but unworthy persons and even by players from the professional leagues. What would prevent the entire Pittsburg team from matriculating at Brown, under such conditions, provided they could meet the intellectual requirements? Their season is only a little longer than that of some of the summer nines and it might be possible to arrange cuts enough to provide for their absence from recitations in May and September.

The reader of the MONTHLY whose views are grouped under the title of "Ethical Status in College Athletics" on another page declares in the second place that the existing rules should be so amended as to forbid the playing of graduates on college teams. At first thought this may seem desirable, but the modern requirement that no player shall compete in intercollegiate athletics longer than four years greatly diminishes the evil complained of. It did not prevent the playing of Mr. Cutts, *aet.* 28, on the Harvard eleven last fall, long after he had graduated at Bates College, but this case is the exception that proves the rule. Nowadays a baseball player cannot represent Brown on the diamond throughout his undergraduate course and then wear the colors of another college nine for two or three years. At the same time there is something to be said against the dignity and propriety of a university playing men from its

professional schools in games with colleges that have no graduated departments.

Thirdly, "the collection of gate money should be left to professionals," in the judgment of the reader already quoted. This calls for a lofty "status" indeed, and, so far as the editor can see, to maintain it would be impracticable. Receipts from the annual "championship" football games at New Haven and Cambridge are fabulous and Brown athletic financiers may be excused if they wonder what becomes of all the money; but there is no immediate danger of accumulating a large corruption fund here. If the athletic ledger balances at the end of the season, the managers and treasurers heave a sigh of relief.

The editor of the MONTHLY believes that Brown ought to insist on rules for itself as rigid as those at any other college. It was in the day of ethical laxity in athletics that our baseball fortunes were at the lowest and the lack of a suitable 'varsity backstop made it necessary to press into service the accommodating Mr. Hubbard, the famous ex-Yale catcher who happened to be living in Providence at the time. In that interesting period Brown's opponents were more lenient in such matters than they are now, possibly because their own "ethical status" was not above suspicion or reproach. In any event, we cannot afford to lag behind the most stringent colleges now. It was at Brown that the since-famous intercollegiate conference met to frame the rules that our correspondent discusses, rules that have served, whatever their shortcomings, to dignify college athletics and add to Brown's reputation for satisfactory amateur standards. If the rules need amendment, let there be at any rate no backward step and let Brown shun the suspicion of a desire to adopt an athletic code less lofty than that in force among her most reputable neighbors.



## A Brown Sphere of Influence

**H**ALF-WAY up College Hill and running at right angles to it is Benefit street, one of the finest old residential thoroughfares of Providence. The tide of building improvement has passed it by, but there is no more stately or dignified street in the city. Either directly upon it or near at hand there have grown up several institutions of a public or semi-public character that are linked in intimate connection with the university and may be said to occupy a Brown "sphere of influence" half-way between the college and Market square and half-way, likewise, between the college in its intellectual aspect and the outer world.

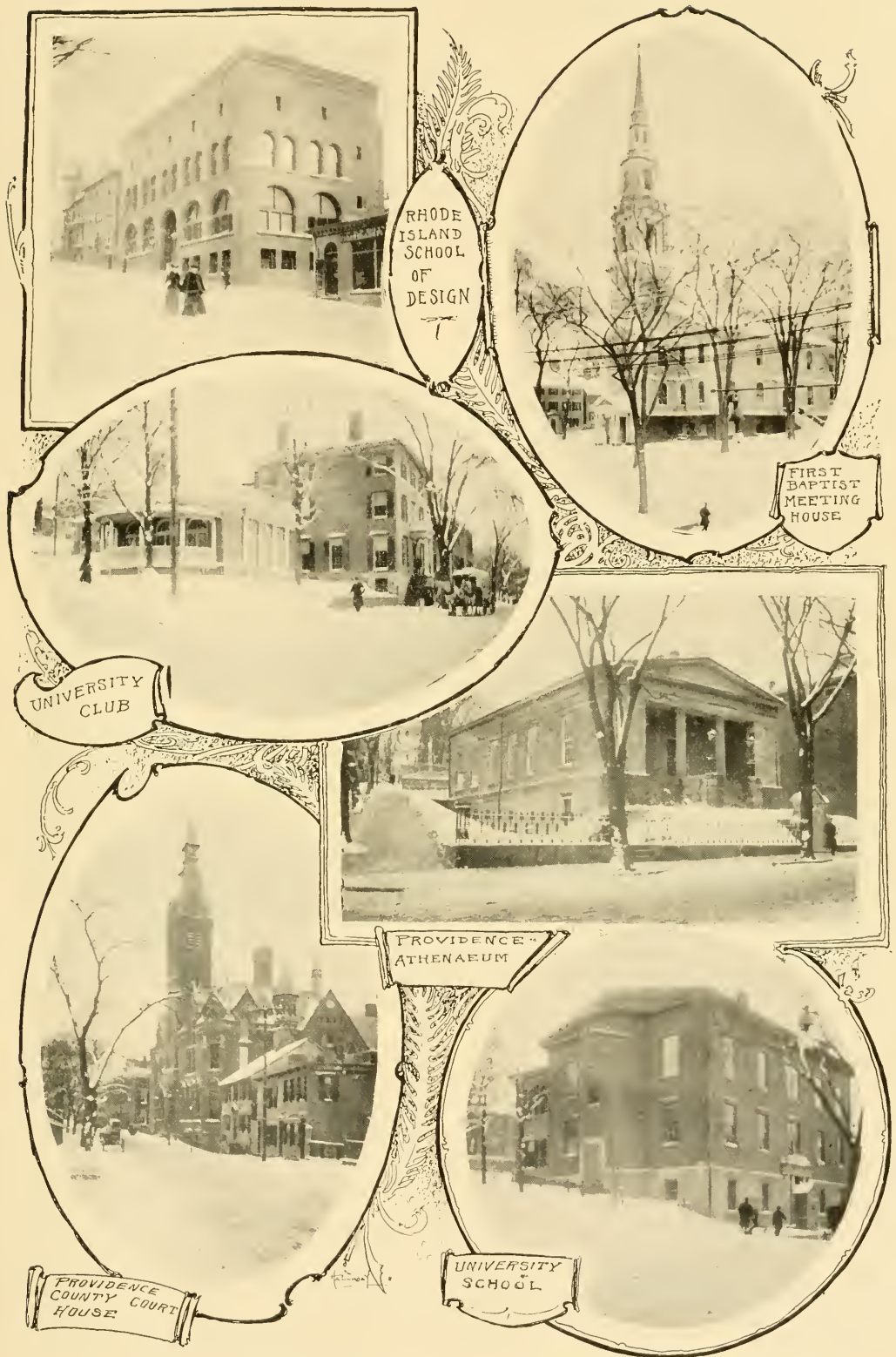
First among these buildings is the old meeting-house where the annual commencements are held. It faces on North Main street but the grounds reach to Benefit street. Directly opposite it on Waterman street is the Rhode Island School of Design, now entering into a closer relationship with the university; to which Brown men have given liberally and at the head of which a Brown professor, W. C. Poland, has been for several years. Within a few yards, on Benefit street, is the University School, of which H. M. Rice, '60, is the principal. The school is now affiliated with the university and promises to become in the immediate future a more important contributor to the membership of the college classes. Next south on Benefit street is the University Club, established in 1899, occupying the fine old Waterman mansion. To this has been added a handsome dining-room, which occupies the foreground in the accompanying picture. The influence of the University Club on the interests of the university has proved most salutary in the last two years. Here groups of Brown graduates may be found at almost any hour of the day or evening. Here plans for college improvement are discussed over cozy tables in the main dining-hall or in the more secluded private dining-rooms upstairs. The members of the club number nearly 350 and of these about one-half are graduates of Brown.

A few doors south of the University Club is the old site of the Women's College, now used for a plebeian paint-shop. Across the street is the old edifice of the Central Congregational Church, abandoned some years ago when the congregation moved to its new house of worship on Angell street. The vacant building could easily have been made into a home for some branch of the university's activity, but a few days ago it was secured by the First Light Infantry for an armory.

At the southeast corner of Benefit and College streets is the Providence Athenæum, officered largely by Brown men, with its 63,000 books and extensive list of periodicals, domestic and foreign, available to the Brown undergraduate at a nominal fee. On the southwest corner, directly opposite, is the Providence County Courthouse, where many Brown graduates, including Chief Justice Stiness of the Rhode Island supreme court and Associate Justices Rogers, Douglas and Blodgett, hold offices of dignity and trust.

All in all, the Brown sphere of influence in the neighborhood of Benefit street is rather remarkable. In the future the university may grow down the hill toward this "sphere" as well as eastward in the direction of the president's new house. Every year will increase the demand for space. Already the college is expanding beyond its original restricted campus and has several buildings outside the old wooden paling. The library was long ago set beyond Waterman street from the campus, and since that time the Ladd Observatory, the Psi Upsilon chapter-house, the presidential mansion, the new private dormitory, "Brunonia Hall," and the Van Wickle administration building have been erected outside the ancient limits. Gradually College Hill might be dotted with college structures as far west as Benefit street and along Benefit street might spring up some department of the university or closely affiliated institution.

In the meantime the Brown man who strolls along Benefit street may feel pretty much at home.



A BROWN SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

*Photographs taken for the Brown Alumni Monthly*



## A Notable Anniversary

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. Sumner U. Shearman, D. D., of the class of 1861, over St. John's Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass., was observed on Advent Sunday, December 1. It was in itself an unusual and noteworthy event and has brought out several important and interesting relationships which have existed between St. John's Church and Brown University. The founder of the church was a Brown graduate, Rt. Rev. Mark Antony De-Wolfe Howe, D.D., LL. D., of the class of 1828, and two of its rectors have been graduates of the university, Rev. William Robinson Babcock, D. D., of the class of 1837, and Rev. Dr. Shearman of the class of 1861. The church was started in 1841, as a mission of St. James' Church, Roxbury, of which Rev. Dr. Howe was then rector. Rev. Dr. Babcock was rector of the church from 1856 to 1872, and Rev. Dr. Shearman has been its rector since 1876. The rectorates of these two honored sons of Brown have covered more than forty of the sixty years of the existence of St. John's Church.

In addition to this a number of Brown men have been prominently connected with the church as parishoners. Winthrop C. Durfee of the class of 1878 and Ira C. Hersey of the class of 1884 are at the present time among its vestrymen. William V. Kellen of the class of 1872 and Edward O. Stanley of the class of 1876 have been parishoners, but have changed their places of residence, the former to Boston, the latter to New York.

Rev. Dr. Shearman was born in Wickford, R. I., the son of Hon. Sylvester Gardner Shearman, an associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island from 1855 to 1867. In response to the call for volunteers in the summer of 1862 Mr. Shearman enlisted in the army. He was mustered out of the service December 17, 1864, having been promoted to a captaincy. He participated in many noted battles, in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, the

first battle of Fredericksburg and the battle of the mine in front of Petersburg. He was taken prisoner in this last named engagement and was confined in the Confederate prison at Columbia, S. C. Upon returning home he began the study and practice of law, following the wish of his father. His father died in 1868 and his death caused the son to relinquish his secular occupation and devote his life to the work of the ministry. Mr. Shearman came to his present



REV. SUMNER U. SHEARMAN, D. D.

position as rector of St. John's Church, Jamaica Plain, after having been for two years rector of Trinity Church, Woburn, Mass. In the twenty-five years of his rectorship of St. John's Church, the present beautiful church and chapel have been erected and the work of the parish has been greatly enlarged. Brown conferred the honorary degree of doctor of divinity upon him at commencement, 1899.

At the evening service on the day of his quarter-century celebration, several noted visitors were present and participated in the exercises. Among them were Rev. Reginald Heber Howe, D. D.,



Brown, '66, of the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood, Mass., son of Bishop Howe, the founder of the church; Rev. John

S. Lindsay, D. D., LL.D., of St. Paul's, Boston, and Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., bishop of Massachusetts.

## Mr. Corthell's Engineering Work

RECENT warlike events in Argentina and Chile, though happily succeeded by an amicable agreement at this writing, lend an added interest to the work of a Brown engineer in the former country, Elmer

degree of M. A. was conferred upon him. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Upon leaving the university he entered a general engineering office in Providence, engaged in railroad, hydraulic and city work. In 1868 he



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.

Lawrence Corthell, Sc. D., of the class of 1867.

Mr. Corthell was born at South Abington, Mass., in 1840. He was for two years in Brown University before the civil war, and served in the 1st Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, rising from private to captain of a battery, four years and three months, nearly all the time in active service in Virginia and North Carolina. After the war he re-entered Brown and was graduated in 1867 as B. A. The following year the

was assistant engineer in charge of construction of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad, Illinois; in 1869 he was in charge of location and construction, as division engineer, of 45 miles of the Hannibal and Central Missouri Railroad, Missouri; in 1870-71, chief assistant engineer, constructing the bridge over the Mississippi River at Hannibal, Missouri; in 1871-74 chief engineer of the Sny Island Levee, 51 miles in length, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, in Illinois.

In 1873-74 he was chief engineer in the construction of the bridge over the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Missouri, for the Chicago and Alton Railway, with a draw 444 feet long—the longest in the world at that time. From 1875 to 1880 he was engaged in the Mississippi jetties and in 1879-80 he wrote and published an illustrated history of the work. In 1880 he went to Tehuantepec, Mexico, to make surveys for the isthmian ship railway, and in 1881-84 he was chief engineer on the construction of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo and New York, Ontario and Western railroads.

From 1885 to 1887 he gave most of his attention to the Tehauntepec project and in 1887-1888 he was engaged in designing and construction with headquarters at New York and Chicago. Mr. Corthell's firm during this time constructed many important river bridges, among them the one at Cairo, Ill., over the Ohio, the longest steel bridge in the world.

To record Mr. Corthell's engineering achievements in the past fifteen years is to rehearse some of the most important mechanical feats of the last half generation. In 1889, to name one of his works, he made examinations, plans, and a report on the proposed improvement of the harbor at Tampico, Mexico, for the Mexican Central Railroad and had charge of the construction of the jetties as chief engineer during 1890, 1891 and 1892. They increase the depth from about 8 feet, which existed at the mouth of the Pánuco River, over a changeable and dangerous bar, to a wide navigable channel with a least depth of 27 feet, have raised the port of Tampico from one of little importance to be the second entrepôt of Mexico, and have reduced freight rates from all United States and European ports to the entire interior of

the Mexican republic. In 1895 Mr. Corthell wrote a descriptive and illustrated paper upon the works for the Institute of Civil Engineers at London, for which he received the Telford premium and the Watt medal.

It is estimated that the works of various kinds constructed under the supervision of Mr. Corthell have cost fully \$100,000,000. He has written articles for Johnson's Cyclopedia on "Jetties," "Levees," "Ship Canals" and "Ship Railways," and Brown conferred the degree of doctor of science upon him in 1894. In the spring of 1898, Secretary Sherman of the State Department commissioned Mr. Corthell as delegate to the seventh international congress of navigation held in Brussels in July of that year. He was elected vice-president of the congress and placed upon the bureau of the congress to arrange for a permanent organization to be adopted at its meeting at Paris in 1900.

In 1899 the Argentine government requested the United States government to recommend an engineer of large experience upon river and

harbor works who would undertake to act as its consulting engineer for a year upon the important problems connected with the great rivers and harbors of that country.

Mr. Corthell was recommended by the United States government for this position, the contract for which was signed in New York on March 23, 1900, and on the 26th of the same month he left for Buenos Ayres, where he now is, engaged on the works contemplated. The Argentine government reserved in the contract the option to extend the contract six months or twelve months; before the expiration of the year a decree was issued extending the time twelve months longer, until April, 1902.



ELMER LAWRENCE CORTHELL



ORVILLE PECKHAM, '67



E. O. BROWN, '67



GEORGE PACKARD, '89

## A Brown Law Firm in Chicago

THE law firm of Peckham, Brown and Packard at Chicago consists of three graduates of Brown University.

Orville Peckham, who was graduated at Brown in 1867, was born in Newport, R. I., in 1849, his family having been among the earliest settlers upon the island. His older brother, Francis B. Peckham, now practicing law in Newport, was a graduate from Brown University in 1857. For a time after leaving college, Orville Peckham studied law in his brother's office at Newport and then became assistant clerk of the supreme court of Rhode Island, in which position he was succeeded by his former classmate and present partner, Mr. Brown. Mr. Peckham then became a student in the office of Messrs. Thurston & Ripley at Providence, and shortly afterwards managing clerk for that firm. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island and to the bar of the federal court. He formed a partnership under the name of Peckham & Ames with his former classmate, the late Edward C. Ames. The firm practiced with success in Providence for a year or two, but in 1872, with his intimate friend and classmate Mr. Brown, Mr. Peckham moved to Chicago and in the firm of Peckham & Brown, now Peckham, Brown and Packard, (Mr. Packard being his nephew), he has continued the practice of the law for almost thirty years. Mr. Peckham individually has been for

twenty-five years almost entirely devoted to the legal interests of the First National Bank, the largest financial institution west of New York. He has been its counsel during these years and at times a director of the bank. The general practice of the firm is more particularly in the hands of its other partners. Mr. Peckham has a beautiful home in Geneva, Ill., in the vicinity of Chicago, and is fond of all country and out-door sports. He is a skillful horseman and enthusiastic golfer.

Edward O. Brown who, like Mr. Peckham, was graduated at Brown in 1867, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1847. He is, on his paternal grandmother's side, of the family of Choates to which Rufus and Joseph H. belong. Upon graduation he became a teacher at St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass. At the end of the year he began the study of law in Salem, but shortly afterward he entered the Harvard Law School, where he took the first of the Dane prizes in the class of 1870. Mr. Brown, however, did not stay to take a degree from the Harvard Law School, but became assistant clerk of the supreme court of Rhode Island during the year 1869, succeeding Mr. Peckham in that position. In 1870 Mr. Brown, who in connection with his duties in the supreme court had pursued the study of the law, was admitted to the state bar of Rhode Island and shortly afterward to that of the United States circuit court of Rhode Island.



While he stayed in Rhode Island he was associated with Charles E. Gorman, late United States district attorney for Rhode Island, as a partner, under the firm name of Gorman & Brown. In 1872, a few months after the great Chicago fire, Mr. Brown, in company with Mr. Peckham, established himself in Chicago, the firm name being Peckham and Brown. From that time until now it has existed under this name and its present style of Peckham, Brown and Packard.

During this period of almost thirty years of uninterrupted connection the firm has become one of the foremost in Chicago. Mr. Brown is engaged in much of the important private and public litigation in that city. He was for some years the counsel for the Lincoln Park commissioners and in that relation was connected with much interesting litigation both in Chicago and in Washington respecting the rights respectively of the public and of littoral owners on the great lakes to the use of the submerged lands. He is a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States.

The practice of the firm, however, is very general and in all branches of the law, rather than keenly specialized. But through the connection of a quarter of a century of the senior partner with the First National Bank of Chicago as its counsel, its business has naturally tended largely to matters of commercial and corporation law.

George Packard, the third member of the firm, was born at Providence, May 27, 1868, and was graduated at Brown in 1889. He went immediately after graduation to Chicago, clerked with Peckham and Brown and attended the Northwestern University Law School, where he was graduated in 1891 with the first prize for orations and the second prize for theses. Mr. Packard was shortly afterward admitted to the bar and taken into the firm, which retained its name of Peckham and Brown until 1897, when it became Peckham, Brown and Packard.

Mr. Packard has done good service since his admission to the firm, having made a wide reputation by his exhaustive briefs in the lake front cases.

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## College Memories

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*(Extract from a graduate's letter to the editor)*

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\* \* \* Not being a subscriber to your periodical it is seldom I see it, or anything else, for that matter, about my Alma Mater. But today I took from the carrier a package of several numbers of the MONTHLY, sent me from California by a college chum.

The first casual glance at the cover of the January number somehow opened a surging flood of emotions as I looked upon the old gates through which my young feet passed more than forty years ago. Then, turning on to the June number, there flashed upon my gaze the picture of the new gates which my former parishioner at Morristown, N.J., has given as an exquisite memorial of his too quickly ended bright young life.

Whenever I turned your pages some mirage from the past seemed to lift into

view and then to blend itself into the substantialities of the present. That "commencement procession" of 1901, in the July number, for instance. The numbers ought to be changed to read 1862. Or perchance that "long line entering the meeting-house" is a kind of "university extension" or a sort of endless trail. Instead of the fathers, the sons.

In one thing I see a change in these snap-shot pictures from what once was. In my day young women looked on processions in which they could have no part. Now they march in the processions themselves, the same as they always have west of the Alleghanies.

Messrs. Editors, please excuse this bit of sentiment stirred by the pictures of your attractive publication. \* \* \*

## Professor Vernon P. Squires

PROFESSOR VERNON PURINTON SQUIRES, who was graduated at Brown in the class of 1889, has recently assumed charge of the department of English at Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., going



PROFESSOR SQUIRES

thither from the chair of English at the State University of North Dakota.

At Brown, Professor Squires, whose home was then at Cortland, N. Y., was a student of the highest rank, chairman

of the board of *Brunonian* editors and class poet. After graduation he taught one year at Worcester Academy; held the chair of Greek and Latin for three years at the State Normal School at Oneonta, N. Y.; went thence in 1893 to a fellowship in English at the University of Chicago, taking the degree of M. A. there in 1895; after several months abroad he returned to serve as instructor in the university; in 1897 he went to the State University of North Dakota as assistant professor of English and the next year he was advanced to the full professorship. Last fall Professor Squires began his work as head of the department of English at Kalamazoo College.

Kalamazoo is a pleasant city of 25,000 inhabitants and the college has lately taken on new life, having become affiliated with the University of Chicago. New buildings have been erected and the faculty has been enlarged. Professor Squires is the third Brown man on the faculty, the other two being Samuel Brooks, D. D., '52, professor of Latin, and Seth Jones Axtell, A. M., '64, professor of Greek.

The MONTHLY congratulates this little group of Brown men on "getting together" and hopes to hear before long of the "Brown Club of Kalamazoo."

## Coaching Fund for Brown

ONE reason for the comparatively poor showing of the Brown football team last fall was the lack of proper coaching. Mr. Robinson, '96, did conscientious and efficient work and was assisted loyally by a number of other graduates, but the labor fell on too few shoulders and friends of the team came to believe that a fund for coaching is necessary.

At a recent meeting definite steps were begun to start this fund by the appointment of a committee as follows: Prof. Courtney Langdon, Chairman;

Martin S. Fanning, Treasurer; Col. Frank W. Matteson, John S. Murdock, Col. Harold J. Gross, Edward H. Weeks, William O. Blanding, Dr. James E. Sullivan.

With the idea of preventing a purely temporal boom which might collapse when the first enthusiasm had faded, contributions are to be made annually for three years and the subscriber who names a sum agrees to duplicate it twice at intervals of 12 months.

Already \$1,578 per annum has been pledged for three years and this will be increased to \$2,000 per annum.

## “Ethical Status” in College Athletics

COLLEGE athletics have undergone in the last few years a process of purification from professional taint. Caspa Whitney's "ethical status," persistently hurled at offending colleges, brought the existing conditions prominently before the public and compelled all those who desire the respect and recognition of prominent seats of learning to take heed and eliminate the causes of offence.

On February 18th, 1898, a conference of delegates from the leading colleges, summoned by Professor Munro of Brown University, met at the university for a discussion of "the questions arising out of collegiate contests and the objectionable features connected with them." The result of this conference was the adoption of a code of rules regulating athletic contests between colleges and passing upon the eligibility of contestants. These rules were recommended to all colleges and have been practically adopted by the leading ones.

Great praise is due to the promoters of this movement to elevate college athletics, and the rules, if rigidly enforced, would place these athletics on a much purer amateur plane. In many respects the adoption of the rules has produced most gratifying results and yet there are some questions to be settled before their unchallenged adoption in toto.

In the first place, are they practicable in our American college life?

Second, are they entirely fair, taking into consideration the different conditions existing at different colleges, and

Thirdly, can they be honestly administered under present conditions?

As to the first point, under the so-called "summer-nine" rules, the ethical status evolved might be such as presumably obtains at the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and would require that every man who represented his college must have time and means at his disposal. Now the make-up of many of our student bodies contains a large per cent. of sturdy stock containing perhaps the best

athletic ability, which, however, has the necessity imposed upon it of earning its way through college and cannot receive any help either direct or indirect without being debarred under the rules from participating in intercollegiate contests. Again, a particularly skilful ball-player, wishing to keep in practice or improve his playing for the good of his university, and not having the means to recreate, plays in a summer nine, possibly for his board; perhaps he receives a purse from the visitors at the resort or something from the hotel keeper for his guest's diversion. When he returns to college he finds a certain stigma attached to his amateur standing. The man who waited on table or washed dishes at the same hotel for a weekly stipend can represent his college in contests with others, no matter how indifferently, but under the rules, the summer-nine man must ingloriously look on. Straightway, the question starts up: Do not the rules here run counter to our democratic idea of the inherent right of every man to occupy the place for which his intrinsic merit fits him, and shall an espionage be kept on every man during his free vacation time to know just how he paid his board bill or how he earned a sum for his educational expenses?

It would certainly seem, according to our American status, as if a man had a right to employ his skill in the direction best adapted to him and that if he uses that talent outside of any professional club and receives some compensation for his vacation time, no prejudice should attach to his record. But to test these points, an appeal must be taken to the student bodies and inquiries made. Do they sympathize with and will they support to the letter this part of the rules? Otherwise, neither permanence or practicability can be assured.

It is idle to make rules or laws which outstrip the general morals or standards of the community where they are to be enforced. Evasion and covert attack will soon force such restrictions into the companionship of the "dead-letter" statute. Inquiry and observation lead to the belief that while undergraduates



accept heartily the rule that athletes representing a college must be genuine and permanent students and of good standing in their studies, yet there is a considerable opposition and there will be a constant violation of the rules of the summer-nine type.

On the second point, the fairness of the rules as applying to very different conditions in different institutions, it is well to consider whether a strong protest should not be entered. This protest is against the use of graduate players in college teams. The prevalence of this custom in certain colleges having large professional schools attached or made up largely of such schools has caused more controversy than any other one point. When a man graduates from college, he should be ineligible to any strictly college team. It is entirely unfair to allow any university to employ its own graduates or the graduates of other institutions on its professed college teams. If the graduates desire to continue their athletics, let them organize professional school teams to contest with such teams from elsewhere. The sentiment of college loyalty belongs to the place where a man passes his college days and not to the professional schools which he attends largely for commercial reasons to put himself in a position to earn his living; consequently it offends all sense of propriety and loyal feeling to see a man, after graduating, join the team of an opponent and attempt to lower the colors to which he owes undying fealty.

The disadvantage of a purely college team playing against a team in part made up of graduates selected from various colleges for their ability, is too manifest to admit of dispute and in order to render college contests fair and sportsmanlike the rules should rigidly exclude graduates from taking active part.

But the third point is the crucial one:

Will the rules, under present conditions, be honestly carried out? The rules aim at a pure amateurism; yet by allowing college contests to be played for gate money, they destroy all claims of the players and the associations to be clean amateurs and allow the associations to do just what they exclude the individual for practicing. In the late Harvard-Yale game, each association received about \$25,000 and each secured as much more in the various preceding football games of the season. He must be fresh from Utopia who imagines that these vast sums in the hands of college associations do not in some occult way affect the make-up of teams in subsequent contests.

If purely amateur, let all sports be supported by the students and all exhibitions be witnessed by the students and their guests. To state the points concisely: First, the rules should not violate the independent rights of the individual player or go much beyond the average sense of honor and self-respect of the student bodies, otherwise they will fail to receive their support. Second, all graduates should be excluded from college teams. Third, the collection of gate money should be left to professionals.

The suggestions given in this article are in no way to be regarded as a criticism of the praiseworthy efforts of the committee to formulate effective rules, nor do they indicate any tendency toward a retrograde movement, but aim rather so to amend and extend the rules that there can arise no cause for controversy and mutual recrimination and no suspicion of "off-side" playing may have reason to exist.

When these conditions are accepted we may have purely amateur contests which will arouse our utmost enthusiasm and assure fair play for all.

*Alumnus, '71*

## “Whenas In Silks”

“Whenas in silks my Julia goes”

How all must turn and wonder!

What glistening grace each movement shows;

What spell she puts me under!

When in the sunny summer sea

She sports with nereid graces,

How can I view but jealously

Each wave that her embraces?

Or when the golfing plaid and red

Her grace enhance and sweeten

What reck I if I turn my head

Until at last I'm beaten?

But when in lace and filmy lawn,

The shimmering moon above her,

All eyes to her alone are drawn—

What can I do but love her?

*Brunonian*

# Brunonians Far and Near

1844

"Let Us Make a Beautiful City," the burden of a series of practical and inspiring articles now running in the *Springfield Republican*, might well be taken up by the people of Middleboro, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. They have the chance now to make improvements that every progressive town covets, but few towns think they can afford. There died in Middleboro, in September, a bachelor merchant named Thomas Sproat Peirce, who had succeeded to and for sixty years conducted the profitable business his father founded. He was a man who made no display and spent very little money on himself, the quiet kind of "solid citizen" that thriving communities are built upon. Probably no one realized how rich he was, but when his will was probated it was found that his native town benefited to the amount of about a million dollars. Fifty thousand dollars were given for a public library, another fifty thousand to maintain it, and, deducting certain private bequests, the residue of the estate was placed in the hands of three trustees, "said trust to be used for the benefit of the town of Middleboro in such manner as said trustees or their successors shall determine." One of the trustees has estimated that, aside from the library fund, Middleboro gets a million dollars, which will yield at present about forty thousand dollars annually, more than half as much as the town appropriated for all purposes last year. So now Middleboro may have model highways, beautiful school buildings and the like, and a lower tax rate in the bargain. For his part Mr. Peirce is sure of enduring good-will and remembrance. There are many millionaires who might envy him that.—*Youth's Companion*.

1846

Professor Francis Wayland's illness has resulted in the appointment of Theodore Salisbury Woolsey, professor of international law, as temporary dean of the Yale Law School. Prof. Woolsey is the son of the late President Woolsey of the university and is an authority on international law. Professor Wayland, who was graduated at Brown in 1846, has been the dean of the school practically since it attained prominence. He has been at the head of the department for nearly a quarter of a century. It will be remembered that Dean Wayland was seized with an illness last August which has prevented his attendance at the routine exercises of the school the past fall. His trouble, which was a stoppage of the circulation in one of his legs, still prevents his presence at the school and it was decided to choose a temporary dean until he becomes able to attend to his usual duties. Dean Wayland is recovering as rapidly as could be expected. He is at his home on Whitney Avenue, is dressed daily and is wheeled about the house in a reclining chair. It is believed that before the close of the school year he will be able to take up again his work as dean of the law school. During the last fall much of the routine work of the school has been carried on by the secretary of the school, Professor Foster. Professor Wayland says it is his intention to keep in close touch with Professor Woolsey in the hope that the dean will be able to return to his work in the spring.

1854

Jared I. Williams was recently elected chaplain of the Lancaster, N. H., G. A. R. post.

Nathaniel Poole of Rockport, Mass., is justly proud of his success in market-gardening. Last season he took his first green corn to market at Gloucester, July 22, and continued the supply daily until November 22, when, to quote the *Gloucester Daily Times*, "he threw up the sponge and brought in his last lot." "This shows that Mr. Poole," continues the *Times*, "is a good calculator as well as a good farmer, and the man who can so arrange his corn crop as to get a supply every day for four months is justly entitled to honorable mention." Mr. Poole writes to the MONTHLY: "I reside in the northeast corner of Massachusetts, about the latitude of southern New Hampshire and southern Vermont. I think this record cannot be beaten by any Brown man north of Rhode Island."

1858

Rev. Edward L. Clark, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the Central Congregational Church, Boston, after eight years of successful service. Prior to his settlement over this Boston church Dr. Clark was for twenty-one years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Puritans in New York City.

1859

Dr. William W. Keen, who is on a journey around the world, was recently reported at Calcutta.

1862

Rev. Addison Parker has resigned the pastorate in LaPorte, Indiana, which he has held for the last eight years and has taken up the pastoral charge of the First Baptist Church at Richmond, Indiana.

1864

Professor W. Whitman Bailey, LL. D., spoke before the Natural History Society of Newport, Wednesday, December 18th, before the Rhode Island Horticultural Society at Providence, Thursday, December 19th, and before the Franklin Society of Providence, Tuesday, December 31st. Dr. Bailey is scheduled to address the Lonsdale Botanical Club, February 3rd.

1874

Rev. Albert G. Upham, D. D., pastor of the Stoughton Street Church, Boston, has been called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Fall River.

1878

William Mauran Stockbridge of Boston was senior counsel for Luigi Storti, whose case attracted attention far beyond the limits of Massachusetts, largely because of the skillful management of his interests. The *Boston Post* says of Mr. Stockbridge that he made "the hardest fight ever made for a condemned murderer in this state." The case was carried step by step to the United States supreme court.

1890

Miss Helen Talbot, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Richmond Talbot of Providence, was

married in this city, Nov. 7, 1901, to James Benton Porter, Brown, '90, of Philadelphia, the son of Dr. George L. Porter, Brown, '59, of Bridgeport, Conn. Charles F. Coffin of Schenectady, N. Y., was best man. The ushers were George Porter, '89, brother of the bridegroom, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Eli Whitney Blake, '88, of New York; Walter Burgess Smith, '88, of Providence, and Arnold Gingrat Talbot of Providence. A large reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Porter will live in Philadelphia, where Mr. Porter is assistant manager of the local office of the General Electric Company.

Edmund C. Burnett, Ph. D., is professor of history and philosophy in Mercer University, Macon, Ga.

#### 1890 (Honorary)

Clarence King, the well-known geologist and mining engineer, died in Arizona, December 24. He was born at Newport, R. I., January 6, 1842; was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1862, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. at Brown in 1890. Mr. King travelled widely, was of varied cultivation in letters and in art, an alert and fascinating thinker, with a charm wholly his own in personal intercourse, and a heart the kindness of which seemed to grow with each of the countless manifestations of it.

The *Boston Herald* says editorially of Mr. King that he was "the forerunner of the men who at the present time are looked upon as more representative than any other class of American energy, intelligence and business aptitude. A generation ago—that is, in 1865 or 1870—the scientific American endowed with all the practical business instincts of the Yankee had not been developed as a class. Richard Harding Davis has depicted him as one now to be found in all parts of the world, particularly in the unsettled regions of North and South America, building railroads, developing mines and in other ways employing his unparalleled aptitude for practical affairs. But when Clarence King came on the scene of active life the western half of this country was wholly unsettled and practically unexplored. Into the work of bringing to the attention of the American people the opportunities that were to be found in their own country Clarence King threw himself with an energy and enthusiasm which conquered all obstacles. If he did not establish through his persuasive powers what is known as the United States geological survey, he probably did more than any other man to popularize it and make its work continuous as well as effective. As a mining engineer his services were in great demand, and years of his life were spent as the scientific agent of American and foreign capitalists in examining and passing judgment upon the merits of various mining propositions that had been submitted to them. As a writer, Clarence King possessed not only the accuracy of a trained scientist, but the enthusiasm of a devoted lover of nature, combined with the idealism of a poetic temperament. He was, as we have said, one of the pioneers of a class of Americans who have, perhaps, done more to give their country credit in the eyes of foreigners than any class we have; for we think we are justified in attributing to the American engineers, more than to any other class of our people, the credit for the tremendous industrial development that has taken place in the United States during the last thirty or forty years."

#### 1891

W. W. Gushee is in the office of the J. L. Ham-

mett Co., school and kindergarten supplies, 116 Summer street, Boston.

Martin S. Fanning is chairman of the committee in charge of the public school teachers retirement fund in Providence.

#### 1891 (Ph. D.)

Rev. Edward Caldwell Moore, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Providence, has been called to the Parkman chair of theology at the Harvard Divinity School. This is his third call to the same chair.

#### 1891 and 1896

The engagement of Professor Albert D. Mead, A. M., Brown, 1891, and Miss Ada Geneva Wing, A. M., Brown, 1896, has been announced.

#### 1892

Frank T. Easton, Esq., has been appointed second assistant city solicitor of Providence and begins his duties January 1st.

#### 1893

Daniel Howard has just published a work entitled "A History of Isaac Howard of Foster, Rhode Island, and his Descendants who have Borne the Name of Howard." It is published at Winsor Locks, Conn.

W. E. Smith, who for several years previous to the present year was instructor in chemistry, is chemist for the T. P. Shepard Company of Providence.

#### 1894

Albert Ellsworth Thomas of New York City has a short love story, entitled "The Wooden Indian," in *Scribner's Magazine* for January. It is told with grace and feeling and Howard Chandler Christy illustrates it with a picture in colors. Mr. Thomas was known as a facile writer in college and won a prize offered by the *Brown Magazine* for the best poem contributed to its pages within a given year.

Archie N. Frost, Esq., of Lawrence becomes a member of the Massachusetts state senate on the inauguration of the new government in that state at the beginning of the year. Mr. Frost has been a representative in the Massachusetts legislature for the past three years. His election as senator was the most notable senatorial victory in Massachusetts in the late election. The senatorial district which he now represents has for the past two years been strongly Democratic, and, in the late election, his opponent in the Republican primaries refused to withdraw his candidacy after his defeat there and ran as an independent Republican.

#### 1895

A. A. Macurda has filed his application for the master's degree at the University of California.

Edwin A. Skinner has removed from Colorado Springs, Col., to Babtown, Mo.

Henry B. Slade is chemist in the experiment station in connection with the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. William McDonald, who recently completed his two years' service on the staff of the Rhode Island Hospital, is now on the medical staff of the Butler Hospital in this city.



1896

Frederick A. Jones is principal of the Providence Evening High School.

George B. Van Doren, M. D., has begun the practice of medicine in Watertown, N. Y.

Leon H. Denison is in the real estate business in Kansas City, Mo., with the firm of E. E. & A. E. Holmes, 513 New England building.

1897

Charles W. Goodwin is superintendent of the public schools of West Brookfield, Mass.

H. H. Utley is mining engineer for the Taylor Coal Company and the North Jellico Coal Company in their main office, 415 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

Guy M. Whipple, Ph. D., has been appointed lecturer in the educational department at Cornell. Dr. Whipple has been in the psychological department of Cornell University for the last three years.

David M. White was married November 6th to Miss Eva Latham of Edgewood. Clinton C. White, '00, was best man, and Sidney D. Humphrey, '97, F. D. Easterbrooks, ex-'97, Roy E. Clark, '01, and Arthur J. Latham, '05, were ushers. Mr. White is editor of the *Cos County Democrat* of Lancaster, the leading weekly of northern New Hampshire.

Charles McCarthy, who was famous in undergraduate days as the university fullback, is a fellow and instructor in history at the University of Wisconsin. He holds a responsible position, also, with the state, all bills of an economic character introduced into the legislature being presented to him for investigation and report to that body. It is said that only one other state, New York, employs such an officer and that he is a member of the Columbia faculty.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been appointed a member of the "peace tribunal" chosen by a conference between the leaders of labor and capital at New York last month to attempt to harmonize their divergent interests. The committee consists of three divisions, the first representing employers and capitalists, the second organized labor and the third the public. At the head of these three divisions respectively are Senator Hanna, Samuel Gompers and ex-President Cleveland.

1898

E. E. Franklin, formerly of Tioga Centre, N. Y., has taken up the study of law in this city.

Warren E. Greene has returned from duty with the hydrographic survey in Cuba and is studying law at Georgetown University.

H. C. Wardwell has begun the practice of law in Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Erik H. Green is a student in chemistry at the University of Heidelberg. Mr. Green has been engaged in chemical research ever since his graduation at Brown. He has been studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the past two years and is doing his work abroad this year as a fellow of the Institute.

1899

Andrew J. McConnico has lately left Providence

and returned to Vaiden, Miss., his home, where he expects to be admitted to the bar shortly. Before leaving Providence he was for a considerable period of time in the law office of Alfred S. and Arthur P. Johnson, Brown, '90 and '88, respectively, and was connected with the reportorial staff of the *Journal*.

I. O. Hunt, who has been playing on the Homestead football team, has returned to his studies at Harvard Law School.

1900

Henry S. Pratt is physical director at the University of Cincinnati.

N. A. Moss is with the Armour Packing Company in Kansas City.

1901

L. L. Eaton is in the offices of Sayles bleacheries at Saylesville, R. I.

C. Sherman Hoyt is with the Eastern Ship Building Co., at New London, Conn.

F. A. Page is teaching in the high school at Newburyport, Mass.

E. T. Paine is an instructor at the University School in this city.

Myron P. Davis is secretary to the superintendent of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, N. J.

Several professional league baseball clubs are endeavoring to secure the services of ex-Captain Roy E. Clark of the Brown nine.

Howard A. Coffin has resigned as associate governor at the Friends School in Providence to accept a position with Ginn & Company. He will be connected with their New York office at 70 Fifth avenue.

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Professor J. B. E. Jonas read a paper before the Modern Language Association of America, which held its nineteenth annual meeting at Harvard University, December 26, 27 and 28, on "A discrepancy in several of Schiller's Letters." He shows that two letters, dated Jan. 29, 1783 and April, 1783, respectively, being Letters numbered 52 and 66 in the Jonas edition of Schiller's Letters, are astonishingly misquoted and misinterpreted by almost all of the most acute and painstaking Germanic scholars dealing with Schiller, such as Boxberger, Viehoff, Düntzer, Palleske, Wychgram, and Goedeke. Professor Jonas proves that at least two of these critics have access to, and that one of them actually used, original sources in dealing with these particular letters and the poems of which mention is made in them. This discrepancy leads him to suspect, as a possible hypothesis at least, that different versions of these letters may in some way, perhaps in manuscript copy, have become current and been used by these several biographers and critics of Schiller. To settle the question, it would be necessary to investigate the manuscripts on the subject now preserved in the Goethe-Schiller *Archiv* in Weimar. Professor Jonas has another paper on the program, to be read, by title, "The Life and Works of Heinrich der Teichner."























